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lieve, that fighting is the way to stop fighting. It may be that the last syllable of the word "pacifist" has lent color to this view.

Considered in its largest, and therefore most legitimate aspect, even our friend of the *Army and Navy Journal* is, we suspect, opposed to war as a means of settling international disputes. In America all intelligent persons are opposed to such a method of settling difficulties, be they personal, national, or international. Now, one who is opposed to war as a means of settling disputes is a "pacifist." This is the sense in which the word is always used in really intelligent discourse. It is not a synonym for "mollycoddle" or "eunuch." It is to the movement against war what "abolitionist" was to the anti-slavery crusade. Unless we really wish to quibble about the word, we are all "pacifists." But the word means a variety of things to a variety of people, because the word is not defined as it should be.

It would seem, therefore, that we are concerned primarily with definitions. If the word *polity* ought to be substituted for the word peace, let us by all means adopt it. If there is a better word than "pacifist," let us get it. But in the absence of more convincing testimony to the contrary, writers and speakers will continue to use the words "peace," "pacifist," and the rest, some meaning one thing, some another, and we fear that the confusion will increase indefinitely and unfortunately. It may be necessary for the various parties to our controversy to get together and to agree upon a dictionary of terms. Then, and perhaps not until then, can we understand each other.

THE BLOWS OF WAR UPON COMMERCE

THE war has brought a feeling of optimism to many of the business interests of our country. For the first time in its history the United States leads the world as an exporter. While the total exports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain decreased 30 per cent during the last fiscal year, the exports of the United States increased 17 per cent. An interesting fact closely connected with this is that Amsterdam reports a decided increase in diamond exportations to the United States. Plans for the organization of a Russian-American bank in Moscow were under way in July. Chinese and American business men of high standing are pressing for the immediate establishment of a Chinese-American bank and for a Chinese-Pacific steamship company.

And yet two questions intrude themselves disquietingly: First, what are the commercial effects of the war in other parts of the world; secondly, has the phenomenal increase in certain lines of our own business any permanent bases?

The commercial development so characteristic of all the nations now at war has abruptly stopped. But the blows have been felt also in neutral countries. Spanish exports, for example, decreased twenty-four millions of dollars during the last fiscal year. The Barcelona Bourse was closed, while the ocean-carrying trade was completely disorganized. The number of persons em-

ployed in Spain during the second six months of 1914 was approximately 50 per cent less than during the corresponding period of 1913. Important hydro-electric construction work has been discontinued for lack of capital. Metal-working industries have been closed. The government revenues have been reduced by nearly twenty millions of dollars. The usual banking channels have been closed and no field of trade or manufacture has been left undisturbed. The coal supply, hitherto largely imported from England, is a serious problem, affecting industries, railroads, and steamship lines.

No nation escapes. The most important markets in Europe have been closed to Paraguayan tobacco and to Porto Rican fruit, while food prices in Holland have risen distressingly. Rotterdam is an illustration of a city whose commercial sufferings are acute. All trade intercourse between the belligerents was suddenly stopped at the beginning of August, 1914, thus ending the vast trans-shipments specially common to this port.

Imports and exports in Chile have markedly declined. Capital investments by the nations in foreign countries have practically ceased. Conditions in Sweden are far worse than is commonly supposed, where business men have lost confidence and many industries have been paralyzed. Commerce, including transportation, labor, credits, finance, is in a most abnormal condition in Sweden.

The withdrawal of a large percentage of workmen, the requisition of many of the best horses on account of the mobilization of the Swiss army, have produced genuine suffering throughout the agricultural sections of Switzerland. The sudden closing of the frontier for the passing of Swiss imports caused a panic in Basel, where local capitalists have lost heavily on account of the war. The existing state of affairs and the interruption of traffic with France made a situation in a border city like Geneva precarious. The year 1914 was the most disastrous in all the history of the embroidery and lace industry of St. Gall.

The promising foreign trade in China has been seriously interfered with. The war has dislocated in that country all banking facilities, and Chinese merchants have been unable to obtain the usual accommodations from foreign banks. There have been fluctuations in exchange; silver and paper money have depreciated; imports and exports have suffered disaster; ordinary supplies for maintenance have been decreased, and new constructions have practically ceased, especially with the railroads. The European war has curtailed the Chinese silk trade to an amount exceeding twenty-two millions of dollars.

The prices of food sugars in Manchuria have mounted very high. The industries of Finland have been seriously interrupted. The great development of commerce

in East Africa has been interrupted by the influence of war upon the credit system.

And these are but briefest references to the financial and commercial devastation over the world.

As for our country, the abnormal rise among the special industries must, of course, soon flatten when once the war is ended. Too, we must remember that the destruction of wealth abroad leaves the whole world poorer. We cannot escape the injury. A house burns to the ground; society is not saved from the loss, even if the house be insured. Wealth destroyed always leaves the world poorer. The United States must face longer bread lines because of this war, more women washing, more babies dying. Our industrial optimism and financial hopes are founded upon no permanent grounds. It is time now to plan for the long, lean years surely awaiting us.

CHANGES IN THE MAP, AND THEN?

As a result of the unprecedented venture of certain English colonies waging wars of conquest, we observe that Australia and New Zealand have wrested from Germany 100,000 square miles of islands in the Pacific. The Union of South Africa has conquered German Southwest Africa. Indian tribes are operating successfully in East Africa and along the Persian Gulf, while English, French, and Belgian troops are advancing elsewhere in Africa. Some prophecies already claim that the whole of Africa is destined for the Entente powers; that the whole of South Asia from Sinai to Siam is to go to Britain, and that the Turkish Empire is passing to the Entente.

Heretofore the German lands in Africa have been divided into four parts: Togoland, now wholly in the control of the French and English; Kamarun, which is now for the most part out of the control of Germany; Southwest Africa, one-half as large again as the German Empire, all of which surrendered to General Botha July 9; while the news from East Africa is consistently favorable to the Allies. Cypress, formerly a protectorate, was annexed to the British Empire last November, and the Turkish territory in the Persian Gulf shortly after. The sovereignty of Turkey over Egypt has been lost, the country now being a British protectorate under a Sultan. The campaign against Constantinople is as yet, of course, uncertain.

Germany is occupying a large portion of Belgium and important stretches of northeastern France. Armies are swaying back and forth over the Polands, while the Russians are still in portions of Galicia. Italy is on Austrian territory hammering her way as best she can toward Trieste, and the German possession in Shantung, China, have been wrested from her by Japan. Not since

our French and Indian War has there been an approximation to so many square miles of territory hanging in the balance.

What hatreds are engendering through these onslaughts? What longings for revenge? What bases for future wars? And, if the old system continues after the peace, what foundations for deeper international anarchy, murders, and devastations? We cannot answer.

But is the old system to continue? Are we to go back to the armed truces, to the periods of preparation for wars sure to come because of the preparation? Or are rational men to live in rational ways at last on the bases of security fashioned out of law and justice? Are not the causes and results of the present war sufficiently clear now to arouse a hatred for all war? Surely the ruin and senility of it must be sufficiently apparent to warrant some hope in a reorganization of civilization and in a resuscitation of mangled humanity. Will not some additional collective international effort be aroused by these very changes in the maps of the Eastern Hemisphere, stirred to end the unlimited violence men wage in the name of war?

ENCOURAGEMENTS

THE American Peace Society has passed through many a dark hour. In 1853 it found reasons for discouragement because of the Crimean War; because of the Franco-Sardinian War against Austria six years later; because of our Civil War especially; because of the Austro-Prussian War against Denmark in 1864, and of Prussia and Italy against Austria in 1866; because of the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-1871; because of our Spanish War, the Russo-Japanese, and other wars. It is shocked and staggered at the present war. But it has lost neither jot nor tittle of its platform or of its faith. No one of its teachings needs to be changed as a result of these holocausts. The ruin and heartbreak across the world are simply writing again in blood the lessons that we have aimed for so long to teach. We are hurt, but not hopeless; we are chagrined, but not discouraged.

If in their opposition to war the nations of Europe could meet in 1814 and discuss for nine long months their many problems and settle them for a generation, then after a century of education they can do it again and better. If twenty-six nations of the earth could meet in 1899, forty-four again in 1907 and make laws for themselves, they can meet again, and, because of an added if horrible experience, with finer and higher results. If three South American nations can arbitrate questions between the United States and Mexico, another nation or group of nations can serve constructively the destructive governments now at war. If peace can be maintained along 3,500 miles of unprotected boundary